DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 021 679 RC 002 574

AMERICAN INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA: POPULATION, EDU ATION, EMPLOYMENT, INCOME.

California State Dept. of Industrial Relations, San Francisco. Fair Employment Practices Commission.
Pub Date Nov 65
Note- 42p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.25 HC-$1.76
Descriptors-*ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, *AMERICAN INDIANS, COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS, ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGEMENT, *EMPLOYMENT LEVEL, EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES, EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS, *LOW INCOME GROUPS, *POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, POPULATION GROWTH, RURAL URBAN DIFFERENCES, URBAN IMMIGRATION
Identifiers-*California, U. S. Bureau of the Census

Analysis of 1960 census statistics reveals that American Indians in California had the highest growth rate of any ethnic group in the state from 1950 to 19 0. This is attributed to improved health practices plus an in-migration of Indians from other states. Educational attainment of the American Indian in California is low compared with other ethnic groups, although significant improvement has occurred. Despite a population shift from rural to urban areas, the employment rate of Indians remains low due to lack of job skills. The median income for Indian families is the lowest of all ethnic groups in California. Statistical information on population, educational attainment, employment, and income is presented in tabular form at the end of the document. (JEH)

AMERICAN INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA

* Population
* Employment
* Income
* Education

RC 0034574

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
DIVISION OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

San Francisco, California
November 1965

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

DIVISION OF FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

ED021679

455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California

November 1965
Reprinted April 1967

This report was prepared for the Division of Fair Employment Practices

by

DIVISION OF LABOR STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

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AMERICAN INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA

Three previous publications[1] of the Fair Employment Practice Commission have been concerned with the employment, unemployment, education, and income of California's principal ethnic minority groups as portrayed in statistics from the 1960 Census of Population.

This study, fourth of the series, shows that American Indians, the first Californians, who were decimated by their early encounters with those of other origins, have grown in numbers since the turn of the 20th Century and now have the largest rate of population growth of all ethnic groups.

It also shows that Indians lag most in education, employment, and income. Despite the significant achievements of a few, California Indians as a group have remained isolated and apart from the mainstream of modern social and economic development.

Since World War II, thousands of Indians from other states have been relocated in California for vocational training and jobs under a program administered by the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. Additional thousands have migrated to California without such assistance, seeking employment and homes. By now, it is believed, these newcomers are nearly as numerous as the native Indians. For the first time, more Indians live in cities than in rural areas in this State.

There are indications that the 1960 Census understated the actual population of American Indians in California. Estimates of postwar migration by officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a count of persons served by public and private social agencies, and the fact that 36,094 individuals were legally enrolled in California as members of reservation and rancheria families as long ago as 1950, all support the view that the total Indian population in 1960 far exceeded the 39,014 persons enumerated in the 1960 Census. Authoritative estimates are that there were as many as 75,000 American Indians in California in 1960, of whom 40,000 were of native stock.

Regardless of the difficulty of obtaining an accurate ethnic count, it is clear from the 1960 Census figures on income, education, and unemployment that Indians in this State continue to live under conditions of severe disadvantage and deprivation. Whether residing on or near trust lands or in low-income areas of cities, Indians often find themselves among the hard-core unemployed. Their young people share in the discouragement, alienation, and lack of preparation in skills of Negroes, Mexican Americans, and some other minority groups. They, too, suffer the consequences of discrimination which blocks them from good jobs and adequate housing.

The Fair Employment Practice Commission and the Division of Fair Employment Practices have been charged with responsibility for acting to establish equal opportunities for all. Government agencies, Federal, State, and local, as well as educational institutions, community groups, and citizens generally, share the obligation to find and implement solutions to the problems posed by the inequities shown in this report. It is for their information that it is published.

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[1] California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Fair Employment Practices, Negro Californians, June 1963. Californians of Spanish Surname, May 1964. Californians of Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino Ancestry, June 1965.

METROPOLITAN AREA DEFINITIONS

Metropolitan area	Counties included
Bakersfield	Kern
Fresno	Fresno
Los Angeles-Long Beach	Los Angeles and Orange
Sacramento	Sacramento
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	San Bernardino and Riverside
San Diego	San Diego
San Francisco-Oakland	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano
San Jose	Santa Clara
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara
Stockton	San Joaquin

POPULATION AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

Before the coming of the first Europeans, it is estimated that from 130,000 to 150,000 Indians lived in the valleys, on the coast, and in the deserts of what is now California. By 1900, only 15,000 remained. During the next 50 years, California's Indian population grew slowly, reaching 20,000 by 1950.

By 1960, according to the Census count, California's Indian population had risen to 39,000. Although Indians represented a relatively small proportion of the State's total population, which stood at 16 million in 1960, their growth rate during the decade was the highest of any single ethnic group for which the Census Bureau compiled data.

Ethnic group	Population, California		Percent change, 1950-60
	1950	1960	
Total	10,586,223	15,717,204	+48.5
White, except Spanish surname	9,156,773	13,028,692	+42.3
Spanish surname	758,400	1,426,538	+88.1
Negro	462,172	883,861	+91.2
Japanese	84,956	157,317	+85.2
Chinese	58,324	95,600	+63.9
Filipino	40,424	65,459	+61.9
American Indian	19,947	39,014	+95.6
All other	5,227	20,723	+296.5

Several factors accounted for the upsurge in California's Indian population during the decade of the fifties. First, the high birth rate and somewhat improved health conditions among Indians contributed to a high rate of natural increase. Second, under the relocation program initiated by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1952, many Indians from other states were resettled in California. Of the 35,000 Indians five years of age or older in California in 1960, more than 6,000 (18 percent) had migrated to California from other states since 1955 (table 5).

Residence on reservations

There are some 82 Indian reservations and rancherias (group homesites) widely scattered throughout California (see map). Although tribal and allotted lands in these reservations total more than half a million acres, only 7,400 (19 percent) of the 39,000 Indians counted by the Census Bureau live on or adjacent to the reservations. Only 18 of the 82 reservations serve as homesites for 100 or more Indians.[1]

[1] Population and acreage of Indian reservations quoted in this section were published by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, in U. S. Indian Population (1962) and Land (1963), published in November 1963. Table 19 summarizes data from this report.

Largest in terms of both population and acreage is the 86,000-acre Hoopa Valley reservation in the northwest corner of the State along the Trinity and Klamath rivers. About 992 Hoopa Indians reside on or near this reservation. The Hoopa Valley is a scenic area of deep canyons and forest covered mountains. Timber is sold off the Hoopa reservation, which provides an income to the Indians for whom the land is held in trust.

Second in population is the 8,800-acre Fort Yuma reservation, located in the extreme southeast corner of the State in Imperial County. About 965 Yuma Indians live on or adjacent to this reservation. It is located along the Laguna and Imperial dams, which impound the Colorado River.

Only one other reservation in California has a population of more than 500 Indians. This is the Bishop reservation in Inyo County, where 570 Paiute Indians make their homes on an 875-acre site.

About 360 Wailaki and Maidu Indians live on or near the 19,000-acre Round Valley reservation in Mendocino County. This also is an area including timber.

The Tule River reservation in Tulare County, containing some 54,000 acres, serves as the homesite of 325 Indians (table 19).

Census Bureau "Indian Areas"

The Census Bureau, in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, delineated certain areas in the United States for which statistics on the Indian population were compiled. These areas comprise groups of counties having 2,500 or more Indians. Since the data are in terms of whole counties, the Census Bureau Indian areas do not necessarily coincide with Federal reservations, although reservation land is included in them in varying proportions.

The two Indian Areas designated by the Census Bureau in California were:

Indian Area	Counties included
Hoopa Valley	Humboldt and Del Norte
Fort Yuma	Imperial and Riverside

Indians in the Hoopa Valley Area totaled 3,248 according to the 1960 Census (table 2). This count includes Indians of the Hoopa Valley Reservation and the Hoopa Valley Extension, and those residing elsewhere in Humboldt and Del Norte counties.

The Census Bureau enumerated 2,634 Indians in the Fort Yuma Area in 1960. This includes Indians on the Fort Yuma Reservation as well as those living on many smaller rancherias and homesites in both Imperial and Riverside counties.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN CALIFORNIA

EXPLANATION

● } Reservations with 100 or more population or over 15,000 acres
Shown as follows:

HOOPA VALLEY
992 —population
86,068 —acreage

• Reservations with under 100 population

○ Reservations with no population

Scale: none

PREPARED FROM "U. S. INDIAN POPULATION (1962) AND LAND (1963)" PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 1963, AND MAP OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN CALIFORNIA, DATED: JUNE 1961 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PREPARED BY:
DIVISION OF LABOR STATISTICS AND RESEARCH
FOR THE
FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES DIVISION
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
JULY 1965

Residence in metropolitan areas

The majority of California's Indians do not live on reservations. They reside on private property among the general population, and engage in a wide variety of trades and occupations.

Between 1950 and 1960, there was a decided shift from rural to urban living among the Indians. In 1950, 26 percent lived in towns and cities (table 4); in 1960, urban dwellers had risen to 53 percent. The proportion still living in rural areas in 1960 was greater among Indians, however, than among persons of other ethnic groups.

Ethnic group	Percent of population residing in	
	Rural areas	Urban areas
	California, 1960	
American Indian	47.1	52.9
Filipino	20.4	79.6
Spanish surname	14.6	85.4
White (except Spanish surname)	14.0	86.0
Japanese	13.5	86.5
Negro	5.6	94.4
Chinese	3.6	96.4

Almost one-quarter of all the California Indians counted by the Census Bureau, 8,839, lived in the Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Area in 1960 (table 2). Ten percent (3,883) resided in the six-county San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area. The San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario Metropolitan Area (San Bernardino and Riverside counties) accounted for 9 percent; San Diego County for 8 percent. The "Remainder of State" category, which includes all Indian reservations and trust lands as well as all other rural areas in which Indians reside, accounted for 40 percent of the State's total Indian population.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The educational attainment of California Indians was relatively low in 1960. Forty-three percent of both Indian men and women had not gone beyond the eighth grade. This includes four percent of the men and five percent of the women who were reported as having had no schooling at all (table 7).

Fifty-seven percent of the Indian men and women had completed one or more years of high school, compared with 73 and 76 percent of white men and women, respectively. The educational gap was even greater at the college level--8 percent of Indian men and 7 percent of Indian women had completed one or more years of college, compared with 24 percent of white men and 20 percent of white women.

Educational attainment	Percent of population 14 years old and over	
	Men	Women
Not having gone beyond 8th grade		
Filipino	53.1	30.6
Spanish surname	51.5	48.0
American Indian	43.3	43.3
Chinese	40.8	38.7
Negro	37.9	34.0
White (including Spanish surname)	27.2	24.4
Japanese	19.5	20.1
Having completed one or more years of high school		
Filipino	46.9	69.4
Spanish surname	48.5	52.0
American Indian	56.7	56.7
Chinese	59.2	61.3
Negro	62.1	66.0
White (including Spanish surname)	72.8	75.6
Japanese	80.5	79.9
Having completed one or more years of college		
American Indian	7.6	7.3
Spanish surname	8.8	6.2
Negro	12.7	13.6
Filipino	13.4	24.3
White (including Spanish surname)	24.1	19.6
Japanese	28.8	20.6
Chinese	29.2	23.2

Although the educational attainment of Indians appears low when compared with other ethnic groups, their educational record has improved greatly over the years. According to the Census Bureau, the illiteracy of Indians (inability to read or write) in the United States declined from 56 percent in 1900 to 25 percent in 1930, and was down to an estimated 12 percent in 1959. Comparable data for California are not available.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Because of limited employment opportunities (particularly on reservations), low educational attainment, and lack of job skills, labor force participation rates among Indians is lower than among other ethnic groups. The proportion of Indian men in the civilian labor force (those 14 years of age or older working or seeking work) was 68 percent in 1960. This compares with 77 percent for all nonwhites and 79 percent for whites. Among women, the labor force participation rates were 31 percent for Indian women, 44 percent for all nonwhite women, and 35 percent for white women (table 9).

One-fourth of all employed Indians worked in manufacturing industries in 1960 (table 10A). In the Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Area, the proportion in manufacturing was even higher, 31 percent. In San Francisco-Oakland, 23 percent worked in manufacturing and 15 percent in wholesale and retail trade.

Operatives and craftsmen, usually associated with manufacturing industries, were the two most numerous occupational groups, accounting for 39 percent of all employed Indian men in 1960 (table 11A). An additional 28 percent of the men were farm laborers and other unskilled laborers. Only 4 percent of the Indian men were in professional, technical, or kindred occupations.

The largest proportion of employed Indian women, 17 percent, were service workers, except private household (table 11A). Another 15 percent were private household workers. Fourteen percent of Indian women were in clerical and kindred occupations. Among all nonwhite women, 19 percent were in clerical occupations. Among white women, the proportion of clerical workers was 37 percent.

The unemployment rate was higher among Indian men, 15 percent, than among men of any other ethnic group (table 12). The unemployment rate for Indian women, 11 percent, was equal to that of Negro women, and second to that of Filipino women.

Unemployment rates
California, 1960

Ethnic group	Men	Women
American Indian	15.1	11.4
Negro	12.7	11.4
Filipino	7.8	13.6
Spanish surname	7.7	11.2
White (including Spanish surname)	5.5	6.3
Chinese	4.9	5.1
Japanese	2.6	3.1

INCOME

The high proportion of Indian men and women in unskilled occupations is reflected in their median[1] annual incomes in 1959: $2,694 for men and $1,213 for women (table 14). Median incomes were lower for Indian men and women than for men and women in other ethnic groups, as shown below.

Ethnic group	Median annual income in 1959, persons 14 years old and over, California	
	Men	Women
White (including Spanish surname)	$5,109	$1,812
Japanese	4,388	2,144
Spanish surname	3,849	1,534
Chinese	3,803	1,997
Negro	3,553	1,596
Filipino	2,925	1,591
American Indian	2,694	1,213

To exclude students and inexperienced workers, income figures were compiled separately for men 25 years of age and over (table 17). Thirty-two percent of the Indian men in this age bracket had an income of less than $2,000 in 1959; 45 percent had less than $3,000; and 75 percent had less than $5,000.

Ethnic group	Annual income of men 25 years old and over, California, 1959		
	Under $2,000	Under $3,000	Under $5,000
White (including Spanish surname)	14.1 percent	21.1 percent	40.4 percent
Japanese	16.5 "	26.1 "	52.9 "
Spanish surname	20.8 "	30.9 "	59.9 "
Chinese	21.2 "	33.6 "	61.6 "
Negro	22.0 "	34.2 "	70.9 "
Filipino	27.6 "	48.0 "	79.2 "
American Indian	31.6 "	45.2 "	74.8 "

[1]The "median" is the middle value of the income distribution: half the group has an income equal to or below the median income figure; the other half has an income equal to or above the median amount.

SIZE OF FAMILY AND AGE

Indians exceeded all ethnic groups in size of family in 1960. Thirty-seven percent of all Indian families in 13 western states[1] were comprised of six or more persons. Among other racial groups in the 13 western states, the proportions with six or more family members were: Spanish surname, 31 percent;[2] Filipino, 30 percent; Chinese, 21 percent; Negro, 19 percent; Japanese, 18 percent; white, 12 percent (table 18).

Indians were younger, on the whole, than members of other ethnic groups in California. Forty-five percent of both Indian men and women were under 20 years of age in 1960. This compares with 38 and 36 percent of white men and women, respectively, and 41 and 42 percent of total nonwhite men and women (table 3).

---

[1]Data not available for California alone. States included were: California, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

[2]Based on five southwestern states: California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.

TABLE A--AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION
United States, California, and Selected States
1960 and 1950

State	1960		1950	
	American Indians	Percent of total United States Indian population	American Indians	Percent of total United States Indian population
United States, except Alaska and Hawaii[a]	508,675	100.0	343,410	100.0
Arizona	83,387	16.4	65,761	19.1
Oklahoma	64,689	12.7	53,769	15.7
New Mexico	56,255	11.1	41,901	12.2
California	39,014	7.7	19,947	5.8
North Carolina	38,129	7.5	3,742	1.1
South Dakota	25,794	5.1	23,344	6.8
Montana	21,181	4.2	16,606	4.8
Washington	21,076	4.1	13,816	4.0
New York	16,491	3.2	10,640	3.1
Minnesota	15,496	3.0	12,533	3.6
Other states	127,163	25.0	81,351	23.8

[a]Indian population not available for Hawaii and Alaska for 1950. In 1960, Alaska had 14,444 Indians; Hawaii, 472.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a complete count of the population.

TABLE 1--POPULATION, BY ETHNIC GROUP
California, 1890-1960

Ethnic group	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890
Total population	15,717,204	10,586,223	6,907,387	5,677,251	3,426,861	2,377,549	1,485,053	1,213,398
White	14,455,230	9,915,173	6,596,763	5,408,260	3,264,711	2,259,672	1,402,727	1,111,833
Persons of Spanish surname	1,426,538	758,400	a	a	a	a	a	a
Percent of total	9.1	7.2	a	a	a	a	a	a
Percent of white	9.9	7.6	a	a	a	a	a	a
Nonwhite	1,261,974	671,050	310,624	268,991	162,150	117,877	82,326	101,565
Japanese	157,317	84,956	93,717	97,456	71,952	41,356	10,151	1,147
Percent of total	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.1
Percent of nonwhite	12.5	12.7	30.2	36.2	44.4	35.1	12.3	1.1
Chinese	95,600	58,324	39,556	37,361	28,812	36,248	45,753	72,472
Percent of total	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.5	3.1	6.0
Percent of nonwhite	7.6	8.7	12.7	13.9	17.8	30.8	55.6	71.4
Filipino	65,459	40,424	31,408	30,470	2,674	5	a	a
Percent of total	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	b	a	a
Percent of nonwhite	5.2	6.0	10.1	11.3	1.6	b	a	a
Negro	883,861	462,172	124,306	81,048	38,763	21,645	11,045	11,322
Percent of total	5.6	4.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9
Percent of nonwhite	70.0	68.9	40.0	30.1	23.9	18.4	13.4	11.1
American Indian	39,014	19,947	18,675	19,212	17,360	16,371	15,377	16,624
Percent of total	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4
Percent of nonwhite	3.1	3.0	6.0	7.1	10.7	13.9	18.7	16.4
All other	20,723	5,227	2,962	3,444	2,589	2,252	--	--

[a]Not available.
[b]Less than .05 of 1 percent.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a complete count of the population except for Spanish surname, which was based on a 25-percent sample.

TABLE 2--POPULATION, BY METROPOLITAN AND INDIAN AREAS
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and Total Population
California, 1960

Area	American Indian			Total nonwhite			Total population	
	Number	Percent of State total	Percent of area total	Number	Percent of State total	Percent of area total	Number	Percent of State total
California, total	39,014	100.0	0.2	1,261,974	100.0	8.0	15,717,204	100.0
Metropolitan area								
Bakersfield	676	1.7	0.2	20,407	1.6	7.0	291,984	1.9
Fresno	1,083	2.8	0.3	27,565	2.2	7.5	365,945	2.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	8,839	22.7	0.1	594,476	47.1	8.8	6,742,696	42.9
Sacramento	802	2.1	0.2	37,952	3.0	7.5	502,778	3.2
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	3,566	9.1	0.4	38,215	3.0	4.7	809,782	5.1
San Diego	3,293	8.4	0.3	56,940	4.5	5.5	1,033,011	6.6
San Francisco-Oakland	3,883	10.0	0.1	346,694	27.5	12.5	2,783,359	17.7
San Jose	705	1.8	0.1	20,690	1.6	3.2	642,315	4.1
Santa Barbara	306	0.8	0.2	6,175	0.5	3.7	168,962	1.1
Stockton	363	0.9	0.1	24,747	2.0	9.9	249,989	1.6
Remainder of State	15,498	39.7	0.7	88,113	7.0	4.1	2,126,383	13.5
Indian area								
Fort Yuma[a]	2,634	6.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoopa Valley[a]	3,248	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--

[a]The Fort Yuma Indian Area includes Imperial and Riverside counties. The Hoopa Valley Indian Area includes Del Norte and Humboldt counties. Both areas are also included in the metropolitan area data shown above.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a complete count of the population.

TABLE 3--POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
California, 1960

Age and sex	Number of persons			Percent of male or female		
	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White
Male, all ages	21,110	642,650	7,191,675	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	3,195	90,187	800,479	15.2	14.0	11.1
5 - 9 years	2,396	75,007	736,580	11.4	11.7	10.2
10 - 14 years	1,994	58,076	664,511	9.4	9.0	9.2
15 - 19 years	1,803	41,416	532,077	8.5	6.5	7.4
20 - 24 years	2,165	45,322	458,263	10.3	7.1	6.4
25 - 34 years	2,977	98,911	974,086	14.1	15.4	13.6
35 - 44 years	2,092	92,735	1,036,734	9.9	14.4	14.4
45 - 54 years	1,693	68,811	833,679	8.0	10.7	11.6
55 - 64 years	1,717	43,682	588,756	8.1	6.8	8.2
65 years old and over	1,078	28,503	566,510	5.1	4.4	7.9
Female, all ages	19,743	618,724	7,267,811	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	3,123	87,967	767,919	15.9	14.2	10.6
5 - 9 years	2,322	73,453	710,438	11.8	11.9	9.8
10 - 14 years	1,726	57,439	642,586	8.7	9.3	8.8
15 - 19 years	1,623	40,115	487,230	8.2	6.5	6.7
20 - 24 years	1,659	44,878	438,010	8.4	7.3	6.0
25 - 34 years	2,551	102,952	955,095	12.9	16.6	13.1
35 - 44 years	2,071	91,969	1,057,856	10.5	14.9	14.6
45 - 54 years	1,635	57,122	839,873	8.3	9.2	11.6
55 - 64 years	1,938	35,913	635,007	9.8	5.8	8.7
65 years old and over	1,095	26,916	733,797	5.5	4.3	10.1

Note: Figures in this table are based on a 25-percent sample and may vary from figures in other Census population tables which are based on complete-count data.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 4--POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and Total Population
California, 1960 and 1950

Area of residence	1960		1950	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
American Indian	39,014	100.0	19,947	100.0
California	20,619	52.9	5,094	25.5
Urban	18,395	47.1	14,853	74.5
Rural				
Total nonwhite	1,261,974	100.0	671,050	100.0
California	1,153,349	91.4	574,435	85.6
Urban	108,625	8.6	96,615	14.4
Rural				
Total population	15,717,204	100.0	10,586,223	100.0
California	13,573,155	86.4	8,539,420	80.7
Urban	2,144,049	13.6	2,046,803	19.3
Rural				

Note: Definitions of rural and urban are only roughly comparable for 1960 and 1950.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a complete count of the population.

TABLE 5--IN-MIGRATION SINCE 1955 OF POPULATION FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY METROPOLITAN AREA
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
California, 1960

Metropolitan area	American Indians 5 years old and over			Total nonwhite population 5 years old and over			White population 5 years old and over		
	Population, 1960	In-migrants from other states		Population, 1960	In-migrants from other states		Population, 1960	In-migrants from other states	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
California, 5 years old and over	34,535	6,031	17.5	1,083,220	146,837	13.6	12,891,088	1,791,293	13.9
Metropolitan area									
Los Angeles-Long Beach	7,643	2,214	29.0	510,990	80,781	15.8	5,493,090	772,529	14.1
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	3,299	470	14.2	32,277	6,189	19.2	681,544	114,545	16.8
San Diego	2,952	648	22.0	47,467	11,756	24.8	865,917	229,105	26.5
San Francisco-Oakland	3,803	1,229	32.3	298,111	28,657	9.6	2,197,202	236,987	10.8
Remainder of State	16,838	1,470	8.7	194,375	19,454	10.0	3,653,335	438,127	12.0
Indian area									
Fort Yuma[a]	2,274	256	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hoopa Valley[a]	2,751	47	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--

[a]The Fort Yuma Indian Area includes Imperial and Riverside counties. The Hoopa Valley Indian Area includes Del Norte and Humboldt counties. Both areas are also included in the metropolitan area data shown above.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percer sample of the population.

TABLE 6--AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION, BY COUNTY
California, 1960

County	American Indian		County	American Indian	
	Number	Percent of county population		Number	Percent of county population
California, total	39,014				
Los Angeles	8,109	0.1	Yolo	244	0.4
San Diego	3,293	0.3	Placer	244	0.4
Humboldt	2,608	2.5	Plumas	240	2.1
San Bernardino	1,864	0.4	Lassen	228	1.7
Riverside	1,702	0.6	Stanislaus	224	0.1
Alameda	1,688	0.2	Solano	208	0.2
Mendocino	1,215	2.4	Ventura	203	0.1
Fresno	1,083	0.3	Merced	199	0.2
San Francisco	1,068	0.1	Tehama	183	0.7
Inyo	1,036	8.9	Alpine	179	45.1
Sonoma	949	0.6	Kings	176	0.4
Imperial	830	1.2	Trinity	172	1.8
Sacramento	802	0.2	Marin	153	0.1
Shasta	793	1.3	Colusa	147	1.2
Orange	730	0.1	Tuolumne	134	0.9
Tulare	705	0.4	Mono	124	5.6
Santa Clara	705	0.1	Yuba	122	0.4
Monterey	695	0.4	Napa	118	0.2
Del Norte	691	3.9	Amador	115	1.2
Kern	676	0.2	Santa Cruz	114	0.1
Siskiyou	592	1.8	Calaveras	113	1.1
Contra Costa	447	0.1	Mariposa	111	2.2
Lake	433	3.1	San Luis Obispo	98	0.1
Butte	421	0.5	Glenn	89	0.5
Madera	420	1.0	El Dorado	88	0.3
San Joaquin	363	0.1	Sierra	70	3.1
San Mateo	319	0.1	Nevada	50	0.2
Santa Barbara	306	0.2	Sutter	27	0.1
Modoc	273	3.3	San Benito	25	0.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a complete count of the population.

TABLE 7--SCHOOL LEVEL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
California, 1960

(Percentage distribution)

School level completed	American Indian		Total nonwhite		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population, 14 years old and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	4.4	4.8	3.7	2.9	1.6	1.3
Elementary						
Grades 1 - 4	8.0	7.1	7.5	5.2	3.4	2.6
Grades 5 - 6	8.1	7.9	7.5	6.8	4.0	3.6
Grade 7	6.8	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.6
Grade 8	16.0	17.4	12.1	12.1	13.7	13.3
High school						
Grades 9 - 11	30.0	29.0	25.1	26.1	24.3	24.5
Grade 12	19.1	20.4	21.6	26.0	24.4	31.5
College						
1 - 3 years	5.8	5.3	11.0	11.2	13.4	13.0
4 or more years	1.8	2.0	5.5	4.2	10.7	6.6

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 8--MEDIAN[a] SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and Total Population
Metropolitan and Indian Areas, California 1960

Area	American Indian		Total nonwhite		Total population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
California	9.7	9.7	10.6	11.0	11.7	12.0
Metropolitan area						
Los Angeles-Long Beach	10.4	10.2	11.1	11.4	12.0	12.0
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	9.0	9.7	10.2	10.5	11.2	11.7
San Diego	10.8	10.1	11.2	11.0	12.0	12.1
San Francisco-Oakland	10.6	10.8	10.4	10.9	12.0	12.1
Indian area						
Fort Yuma[b]	8.9	9.5	--	--	--	--
Hoopa Valley[b]	9.6	9.7	--	--	--	--

[a] The "median" is the value which divides the population group into two equal parts--one-half having completed more years of school than the median and one-half having completed less.

[b] The Fort Yuma Indian Area includes Imperial and Riverside counties. The Hoopa Valley Indian Area includes Del Norte and Humboldt counties. Both areas are also included in the metropolitan area data shown above.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 9--CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE AND SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
California, 1960

(Civilian labor force as a percent of civilian population, persons 14 years old and over)

Age	Male			Female		
	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White
Total, 14 years old and over	68.3	76.8	78.5	30.8	44.1	35.4
14 - 19 years	30.0	27.0	38.6	19.1	16.2	23.2
20 - 24 years	72.7	79.7	87.0	35.8	47.0	44.0
25 - 34 years	82.4	88.7	95.3	31.1	45.6	36.1
35 - 44 years	85.8	91.3	96.5	34.8	55.7	44.3
45 - 64 years	79.0	86.7	89.3	39.3	52.9	43.6
65 years and over	24.1	32.8	27.9	7.1	13.2	9.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 10A--INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
California, 1960

Industry	Number			Percent of State total		
	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White
Employed, 14 years old and over	10,786	440,407	5,321,026	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1,157	33,198	234,618	10.7	7.5	4.4
Mining	58	208	25,765	0.5	a	0.5
Construction	606	20,723	340,968	5.6	4.7	6.4
Manufacturing	2,654	74,755	1,316,355	24.6	17.0	24.7
Durable goods	1,930	43,523	871,678	17.9	9.9	16.4
Nondurable goods	724	31,232	444,677	6.7	7.1	8.3
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	714	25,134	368,670	6.6	5.7	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	977	66,391	1,015,339	9.1	15.1	19.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119	11,023	280,326	1.1	2.5	5.3
Business and repair services	187	13,495	184,749	1.7	3.1	3.5
Personal services	1,017	64,217	262,257	9.4	14.6	4.9
Entertainment and recreation services	92	4,251	77,613	0.9	1.0	1.5
Professional and related services	790	49,632	668,755	7.3	11.3	12.6
Public administration	519	40,136	313,872	4.8	9.1	5.9
Industry not reported	1,896	37,244	231,739	17.7	8.4	4.3

[a]Less than .05 of 1 percent.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 10B--INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Areas, 1960

(Percentage distribution)

Industry	Los Angeles-Long Beach			San Francisco-Oakland		
	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White
Employed, 14 years old and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	1.4	3.8	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.3
Mining	--	a	0.4	--	a	0.2
Construction	4.2	4.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.7
Manufacturing	31.0	21.5	31.4	23.3	14.4	21.8
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	4.2	5.4	6.3	6.0	7.9	9.2
Wholesale and retail trade	8.4	15.2	19.0	15.2	15.0	19.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.7	2.7	5.6	1.9	3.2	7.1
Business and repair services	2.9	3.8	3.9	2.1	2.2	3.7
Personal services	9.8	13.6	4.3	9.0	16.2	4.7
Entertainment and recreation services	1.5	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.8	1.1
Professional and related services	5.7	11.6	11.6	7.4	12.5	14.1
Public administration	3.2	7.5	4.0	4.0	11.6	6.6
Industry not reported	26.0	9.4	4.7	23.5	8.7	4.9

[a]Less than .05 of 1 percent.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 10C--INDUSTRY DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario and San Diego Metropolitan Areas, 1960

(Percentage distribution)

Industry	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario			San Diego		
	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White
Employed, 14 years old and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	12.5	15.6	7.7	16.2	7.4	2.8
Mining	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2
Construction	4.3	5.9	8.0	7.0	8.1	8.2
Manufacturing	12.6	8.5	17.0	17.2	13.8	23.6
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	19.9	6.5	7.6	3.3	3.6	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	8.2	12.7	19.3	10.6	12.6	19.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	0.4	0.7	3.9	--	1.4	5.4
Business and repair services	0.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.1
Personal services	8.6	20.9	6.6	11.6	17.1	6.0
Entertainment and recreation services	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.2
Professional and related services	8.8	9.0	13.0	7.4	10.4	12.7
Public administration	8.4	11.7	9.6	7.4	15.1	8.7
Industry not reported	13.9	5.0	2.8	14.3	6.4	3.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 11A--OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
California, 1960

Occupation and sex	Number			Percent		
	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White
Male, employed, 14 years old and over	7,300	278,278	3,580,537	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	275	20,789	501,684	3.8	7.5	14.0
Farmers and farm managers	108	11,423	66,390	1.5	4.1	1.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	149	12,293	445,788	2.0	4.4	12.5
Clerical and kindred workers	229	20,540	250,305	3.1	7.4	7.0
Sales workers	82	8,610	287,408	1.1	3.1	8.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1,180	32,636	747,825	16.2	11.7	20.9
Operatives and kindred workers	1,691	50,077	584,747	23.1	18.0	16.3
Private household workers	29	2,185	3,554	0.4	0.8	0.1
Service workers, except private household	380	42,181	206,478	5.2	15.1	5.8
Farm laborers and foremen	745	14,698	111,174	10.2	5.3	3.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	1,260	36,616	201,928	17.3	13.2	5.6
Occupation not reported	1,172	26,230	173,256	16.1	9.4	4.8
Female, employed, 14 years old and over	3,486	162,129	1,740,489	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	203	13,597	251,848	5.8	8.4	14.5
Farmers and farm managers	5	917	4,410	0.1	0.6	0.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	98	2,956	89,786	2.8	1.8	5.2
Clerical and kindred workers	500	30,880	635,552	14.3	19.1	36.5
Sales workers	103	4,452	148,383	3.0	2.8	8.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	17	1,521	21,588	0.5	0.9	1.2
Operatives and kindred workers	535	25,496	195,533	15.3	15.7	11.2
Private household workers	521	35,406	80,559	14.9	21.8	4.6
Service workers, except private household	588	27,940	200,725	16.9	17.2	11.5
Farm laborers and foremen	84	2,617	10,568	2.4	1.6	0.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	31	1,549	6,433	0.9	1.0	0.4
Occupation not reported	801	14,798	95,104	23.1	9.1	5.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 11B--OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
Los Angeles-Long Beach and San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Areas, 1960

(Percentage distribution)

Occupation and sex	Los Angeles-Long Beach			San Francisco-Oakland		
	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White
Male, employed, 14 years old and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5.0	8.2	15.4	1.6	7.2	14.6
Farmers and farm managers	0.4	3.8	0.5	--	1.4	0.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	0.9	4.0	12.8	1.7	4.6	13.2
Clerical and kindred workers	5.5	8.4	7.5	5.8	8.4	8.7
Sales workers	1.4	3.2	8.7	3.3	3.3	9.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	17.9	13.0	21.2	16.7	11.3	20.9
Operatives and kindred workers	27.8	21.0	17.9	27.1	16.5	14.5
Private household workers	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.1
Service workers, except private household	6.7	14.9	5.5	8.8	18.5	6.8
Farm laborers and foremen	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.8	1.2	0.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	8.2	11.6	4.7	9.0	16.1	5.5
Occupation not reported	24.9	10.3	5.1	22.5	10.3	5.4
Female, employed, 14 years old and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5.8	8.9	13.3	5.5	7.8	15.5
Farmers and farm managers	--	0.3	0.1	--	0.1	0.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.0	1.8	5.0	1.7	1.7	4.8
Clerical and kindred workers	14.6	19.6	37.4	19.4	20.9	41.1
Sales workers	2.1	2.5	8.4	5.1	3.2	8.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.2
Operatives and kindred workers	20.3	18.9	14.2	12.4	13.1	8.3
Private household workers	15.7	19.7	3.7	11.2	21.8	4.0
Service workers, except private household	8.0	15.5	10.1	14.1	19.7	9.7
Farm laborers and foremen	1.4	0.6	0.2	--	0.6	0.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.0	1.0	0.4	--	0.9	0.3
Occupation not reported	28.3	10.0	5.8	30.0	9.6	6.3

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 11C--OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
San Diego and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario Metropolitan Areas, 1960

(Percentage distribution)

Occupation and sex	San Diego			San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario		
	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White
Male, employed, 14 years old and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.6	6.5	15.6	3.1	4.4	11.1
Farmers and farm managers	1.3	4.8	1.2	2.5	3.8	2.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3.9	3.5	11.7	1.8	3.3	13.0
Clerical and kindred workers	--	5.3	7.4	2.7	2.8	5.6
Sales workers	1.9	1.6	8.4	--	1.2	6.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	15.7	16.5	24.0	17.5	13.0	23.5
Operatives and kindred workers	20.5	18.0	14.6	21.7	17.1	16.0
Private household workers	--	0.5	0.1	--	0.5	0.1
Service workers, except private household	9.1	16.4	5.8	2.0	14.4	5.6
Farm laborers and foremen	18.0	4.4	1.5	8.3	16.0	6.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	10.4	15.9	5.6	28.6	18.6	7.2
Occupation not reported	14.6	6.6	4.1	11.8	4.9	3.3
Female, employed, 14 years old and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9.6	7.6	14.6	4.9	9.5	15.2
Farmers and farm managers	--	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3.8	1.2	5.3	4.3	1.8	6.9
Clerical and kindred workers	21.3	11.4	37.1	16.0	9.5	31.1
Sales workers	1.9	2.1	9.8	2.8	1.5	8.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	--	1.1	1.1	--	0.6	0.9
Operatives and kindred workers	9.1	11.5	8.7	14.7	7.2	9.6
Private household workers	17.8	28.5	5.3	12.0	39.2	6.8
Service workers, except private household	10.1	24.4	12.8	18.1	22.1	15.2
Farm laborers and foremen	--	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	--	1.5	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.4
Occupation not reported	26.4	8.4	4.5	23.0	6.5	3.9

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 12--UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY AGE AND SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
California, 1960

(Unemployment as a percent of civilian labor force, persons 14 years old and over)

Age	Male			Female		
	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White
Total, 14 years old and over	15.1	10.1	5.5	11.4	9.8	6.3
14 - 19 years	20.7	22.2	12.2	19.6	19.4	10.6
20 - 24 years	19.1	16.1	8.1	14.8	15.1	7.6
25 - 34 years	14.1	9.4	4.3	8.9	10.1	6.4
35 - 44 years	13.6	7.9	3.8	12.9	8.4	5.7
45 - 64 years	14.2	9.1	5.7	8.5	7.3	5.4
65 years and over	15.0	10.8	7.9	10.3	6.9	5.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 13--UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, METROPOLITAN AND INDIAN AREAS, BY SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
California, 1960

(Unemployed persons as a percent of civilian labor force, persons 14 years old and over)

Area	Male			Female		
	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White	American Indian	Total nonwhite	White
California	15.1	10.1	5.5	11.4	9.8	6.3
Metropolitan area						
Los Angeles-Long Beach	12.8	9.4	5.2	6.7	8.7	5.7
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	11.7	11.4	5.9	10.5	12.8	7.3
San Diego	8.6	9.5	6.1	10.7	12.5	6.7
San Francisco-Oakland	9.0	11.3	4.8	12.9	11.0	5.2
Indian area						
Fort Yuma[a]	12.9	--	--	10.9	--	--
Hoopa Valley[a]	21.7	--	--	10.4	--	--

[a]The Fort Yuma Indian Area includes Imperial and Riverside counties. The Hoopa Valley Indian Area includes Del Norte and Humboldt counties. Both Indian areas are also included in the metropolitan area data shown above.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 14--MEDIAN[a] ANNUAL INCOME IN 1959 OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH INCOME, BY SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
Urban and Rural Areas, California

Area and race	Male		Female	
	Number	Median income in 1959	Number	Median income in 1959
California, total				
American Indian	12,135	$2,694	7,077	$1,213
Total nonwhite	375,923	3,515	246,617	1,583
White	4,697,011	5,109	3,014,411	1,812
Urban				
American Indian	6,499	3,242	4,466	1,362
Total nonwhite	334,882	3,734	232,917	1,642
White	3,999,581	5,298	2,693,120	1,888
Rural nonfarm				
American Indian	5,104	2,156	2,423	1,000
Total nonwhite	31,053	1,991	11,154	b
White	580,359	3,895	273,532	1,246
Rural farm				
American Indian	532	1,769	188	c
Total nonwhite	9,988	2,275	2,546	b
White	117,071	3,298	47,759	1,002

[a]The "median" is the value which divides the population group with income into two equal parts--one-half having an annual income above the median and the other half having an annual income below the median. "Income" includes wage or salary earnings, self-employment income, and other income. Information on income was requested from all persons 14 years old and over. Both full-time and part-time workers were included.

[b]Median annual income less than $1,000--exact figures not shown in Census report.

[c]Median not shown where base is less than 200 persons.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 15--MEDIAN[a] ANNUAL INCOME IN 1959 OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH INCOME, BY SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
California and Metropolitan Areas

Area	American Indian		Total nonwhite		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
California	$2,694	$1,213	$3,515	$1,583	$5,109	$1,812
Metropolitan area						
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,423	1,560	3,872	1,819	5,465	1,957
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	3,234	1,295	2,771	1,125	4,497	1,509
San Diego	2,070	1,509	2,868	1,371	4,449	1,756
San Francisco-Oakland	3,349	1,223	3,884	1,708	5,436	2,177
Indian area						
Fort Yuma[b]	2,563	1,471	--	--	--	--
Hoopa Valley[b]	3,142	c	--	--	--	--

[a]The "median" is the value which divides the population group with income into two equal parts--one-half having an annual income above the median and the other half having an income below the median. "Income" includes wage or salary earnings, self-employment income, and other income. Information on income was requested from all persons 14 years old and over. Both full-time and part-time workers were included.

[b]The Fort Yuma Indian Area includes Imperial and Riverside counties. The Hoopa Valley Indian Area includes Del Norte and Humboldt counties. Both Indian areas are also included in the metropolitan area data shown above.

[c]Median annual income less than $1,000--exact figures not shown in Census report.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 16--MEDIAN[a] ANNUAL INCOME IN 1959 OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH INCOME, BY AGE AND SEX
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and Total Population
California

Age	American Indian		Total nonwhite		Total population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 14 years old and over	$2,694	$1,213	$3,515	$1,583	$4,968	$1,798
14 - 19 years	b	b	b	b	b	b
20 - 24 years	1,831	b	2,057	1,481	2,794	1,824
25 - 34 years	3,583	1,402	4,010	2,080	5,513	2,282
35 - 44 years	4,230	1,449	4,575	2,106	6,403	2,580
45 - 64 years	3,335	1,518	c	c	c	c
65 years old and over	1,450	1,178	c	c	c	c

[a] The "median" is the value which divides the population group with income into two equal parts--one-half having an annual income above the median and the other half having an income below the median. "Income" includes wage or salary earnings, self-employment income, and other income. Information on income was requested from all persons 14 years old and over. Both full-time and part-time workers were included.

[b] Median annual income less than $1,000--exact figures not shown in Census report.

[c] Not available in comparable age groups.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 17--ANNUAL INCOME IN 1959 OF MEN 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
California

Annual income, 1959	American Indian		Total nonwhite		White	
Men 25 years old and over with income	8,976		315,000		3,887,502	
Percent with annual income of--	Percent	Cumulative percent	Percent	Cumulative percent	Percent	Cumulative percent
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	
$1 to $999 or loss	13.4	13.4	9.5	9.5	5.5	5.5
$1,000 to $1,999	18.2	31.6	12.4	21.9	8.6	14.1
2,000 to 2,999	13.6	45.2	12.7	34.6	7.0	21.1
3,000 to 3,999	14.0	59.2	16.1	50.7	8.3	29.4
4,000 to 4,999	15.6	74.8	17.7	68.4	11.0	40.4
5,000 to 5,999	10.9	85.7	14.5	82.9	14.4	54.8
6,000 to 6,999	6.8	92.5	7.7	90.6	13.5	68.3
7,000 to 7,999	3.5	96.0	[a]6.8	[a]97.4	[a]19.6	[a]87.9
8,000 to 8,999	1.4	97.4				
9,000 to 9,999	0.6	98.0				
10,000 and over	2.0	100.0	2.6	100.0	12.1	100.0

[a]$7,000-$9,999.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 18--SIZE OF FAMILY
American Indian, Total Nonwhite, and White Population
Thirteen Western States,[a] 1960

Size of family	American Indian		Total nonwhite		White	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total families, 13 Western states	45,794	100.0	459,012	100.0	6,564,848	100.0
2 persons	8,009	17.5	119,593	26.2	2,272,840	34.6
3 persons	7,422	16.2	91,298	19.9	1,349,800	20.6
4 persons	7,031	15.4	82,374	17.9	1,327,167	20.2
5 persons	6,396	14.0	63,102	13.7	861,743	13.1
6 persons	5,273	11.5	43,287	9.4	433,149	6.6
7 or more persons	11,663	25.4	59,358	12.9	320,149	4.9

[a] Includes the states of: California, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Data on size of family not available for California alone for American Indians.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

TABLE 19--POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF CALIFORNIA INDIAN LANDS

Reservation or other land unit	Estimated population June 30, 1962			Land area (acres) reported June 30, 1963			Principal tribe
	Total	Within unit	Adjacent to unit	Tribal land	Allotted land	Government owned	
California, total	7,392	6,254	1,138	466,097	84,678	119	
California Agency	2,478	1,984	494	86,301	24,326	--	
Round Valley (Covelo)	360	360	--	11,959	6,951	--	Wailaki and Maidu
Bishop	570	470	100	875	--	--	Paiute
*Tule River	325	172	153	54,116	--	--	Tule River
*Hopland	106	81	25	2,070	--	--	Pomo
Fort Bidwell	104	84	20	3,335	--	--	Paiute
*Big Sandy (Auberry)	100	80	20	285	--	--	Mono
Other	913	737	176	13,661	17,375	--	
Riverside Area Field Office	1,858	1,293	565	211,840	16,929	--	
Morongo	257	187	70	30,927	1,343	--	Serrano
Pala	215	160	55	6,512	1,286	--	Luiseno
Soboba	213	188	25	5,056	--	--	Serrano
Rincon	165	100	65	3,319	380	--	Luiseno
Santa Ysabel	136	106	30	15,527	--	--	Diegueno
Barona Ranch	123	103	20	5,005	--	--	Diegueno
Viejas (Baron Long)	102	87	15	1,609	--	--	Diegueno
Other	647	362	285	143,885	13,920	--	
Hoopa Area Field Office	1,736	1,736	--	89,591	8,767	--	
Hoopa Valley	992	992	--	84,632	1,436	--	Hoopa
Hoopa Valley Extension	360	360	--	3,485	2,983	--	Yurok
*Smith River	102	102	--	164	--	--	Smith River
Other	282	282	--	1,310	4,348	--	
Phoenix Area Office (California only)	1,242	1,167	75	76,309	8,149	36	
Fort Yuma	965	890	75	617	8,149	36	Yuma
Fort Mohave	277	277	--	9,132	--	--	Mohave
Chemehuevi	0	0	0	28,224	--	--	None
Colorado River	0	0	0	38,336	--	--	None in California
Palm Springs Office	78	74	4	2,056	26,507	--	
Agua Caliente (Palm Springs)	78	74	4	2,056	26,507	--	Coahuila
Sherman Institute	0	0	0	0	0	83	

*Relations with Federal government have been terminated or are in the process of being terminated.

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U. S. Indian Population (1962) and Land (1963), November 1963. Revised to exclude reservations where relations with the Federal government had been terminated by July 1965.

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES OF DATA

This report on American Indians in California was compiled chiefly from data collected by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, in its 18th Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1960. Information was excerpted from several Census volumes, as noted under "Sources of Data" below.

The following definitions, quoted from the Census report, Nonwhite Population by Race, U. S. Census of Population, 1960, explains some of the concepts and methods used by the Census Bureau in compiling statistics on Indians.

"The data on race were derived from answers to the following question on the Advance Census Report:

> Is this person--
> White
> Negro
> American Indian
> Japanese
> Chinese
> Filipino
> Hawaiian
> Part Hawaiian
> Aleut
> Eskimo
> (etc.)?

"The concept of race as used by the Bureau of the Census is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to national origins.

"The term 'color' refers to the division of population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The color group designated as 'nonwhite' includes Negroes, American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Hawaiians, Asian Indians, Malayans, Eskimos, Aleuts, etc. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite race are classified as white.

"American Indian--In addition to fullblooded American Indians, persons of mixed white and Indian blood are included in this category if they are enrolled on an Indian tribal or agency roll or if they are regarded as Indians in their community. A common requirement for such enrollment at present is that the proportion of Indian blood should be at least one-fourth.

"Effects of self-enumeration--Since the 1960 Census was the first in which most respondents had an opportunity to classify themselves with respect to race--in previous censuses the racial classification was made for the most part by the enumerator on the basis of observation--it was expected that the character of the racial data in 1960 might differ from that of previous censuses. Some persons

undoubtedly would have been classified differently by race in the 1960 Census if direct enumeration had been used uniformly, especially in families involving mixed racial marriages, but such differences as existed may have been largely offsetting. In terms of the final results, there is little evidence of a change for the major categories.

"The use of self-enumeration may have added to the accuracy of the 1960 count of the Indian population. Studies of the adequacy of the enumeration in the last several censuses have led to the conclusion that it was incomplete largely as the result of the failure of enumerators to identify off-reservation Indians.

"Age data for Indians show a marked concentration in the age group 55 to 59 years in urban areas. Investigations indicate this may be a result of a combination of factors among which 'age heaping' may be of importance. Also to be considered is the possibility that the increase in the movement of Indians off reservations during the late thirties was reflected in the decennial census for the first time in 1960, as a result of more precise reporting.

"Indian areas--The areas for which statistics on Indians are presented were delineated in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and Division of Indian Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"The areas comprise most counties or groups of counties having 2,500 or more Indians. Since the data are in terms of whole counties the selected Indian areas do not necessarily represent Federal reservations, although reservation land is included in varying proportion in many of them. The areas generally contain an Indian population which is relatively homogeneous with respect to tribal and cultural affiliations.

"The component counties of each of the selected Indian areas in California are:

Hoopa Valley	Humboldt and Del Norte counties
Fort Yuma	Imperial and Riverside counties"

Sources of data

Data for American Indians were compiled chiefly from the following volume, which was based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

U. S. Census of Population: 1960.
Subject Reports. Nonwhite Population by Race.
Final Report PC (2)-1C.

Several tables, including population figures by county, were obtained from the following volume, which was based on a complete count of the population:

U. S. Census of Population, 1960
General Population Characteristics, California.
Final Report PC (1)-6B.

Comparative figures for the white population were excerpted from the following volumes, based on a 25-percent sample of the population.

U. S. Census of Population, 1960.
General Social and Economic Characteristics, California.
Final Report PC (1)-6C.

U. S. Census of Population, 1960
Detailed Characteristics, California.
Final Report PC (1)-6D.

Information on the location, acreage, and population of Indian reservations in California were obtained from the following report:

U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
U. S. Indian Population (1962) and
Land (1963), November 1963.

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